THE BLIZZARD IN EUROPE.

Terrible Storms from Land's End to John o' Groat's and from the Straits of Dover to the Mediterranean.

AWFUL SUFFERING ON THE CONTINENT

All Traffic Impeded, Thousands Out of Employment, Many Frozen to Death.

THE GREAT TOULON SCANDAL.

A French Ex-Mayor Sentenced to Five Years' Solitary Confinement.

[BY CABLE TO THE HEBALD.]

Loznov, Jan. 9, 1891.—It is now the seventh week of the prevalence of frost throughout the United Kingdom, with no signs of abatement of the severity of the weather. From John O'Great's house to Land's End the country is wrapped in snow and canals and streams are icebound. Even a number of tidal rivers are frozen fast. For duration of the frost period this is the greatest winter of the century, and in point of severity the winters of 1813 and 1814 alone exceeded it. Fairs were then held on the ice on the Thames, Severn, Tyne and Tweed. Booths were reared on the ice and all the usual fair frolics were held thereon.

The Thames below Richmond remains partially frozen, and is covered over with ice floes which are impeding navigation. Above Teddington the ice on the Thames is eight inches thick. Carriers' vans can traverse the river's frozen surface from Sutton Court to Abingdon. Skaters have a free stretch for many miles above and below Oxford. Numerous deaths have resulted from the extreme cold, several of them at the very gates of workhouses, where groups of poor people were waiting for shel-

Midland newspapers declare that thousands of persons in that region are in a condition of semi. starvation, many laborers being compulsorily idle, without fires or food. Mayors of cities, with the aid of local boards, are directing an organized distribution of bread and coal and are starting relief kitchens; still they fail to reach a host of cases of distress. Numerous instances occur of coroners' inquests on the bodies of people found dead in bed where the verdict is that death resuited from cold and hunger.

In every country on the Continent there is suffering because of the severe weather. The coasts of Belgium, Holland and North Germany are blocked with ice. In the Scheldt River navigation is nearly at a standstill on account of the ice. At the North German port of Cuxhaven twenty-nine steamships are icebound. Pilots there are unable to communicate with vessels on account of the ice floes, thus making the harbor inaccessible

Several vessels were struck by immense masses of the floating ice, and their hulls were so badly damaged that the boats rapidly filled with water and soon went to the bottom. In every instance their crews were saved from death only with

SUFFERINGS IN GERMANY AND NORTHERN ITALY. A number of steamers are drifting helplessly be tween Ottendorf and Brunsbuttel. They have lost their anchors and have been considerably damaged

In Hamburg navigation is greatly impeded by the immense blocks of ice which fill the river. The Board of Navigation is making every effort to keep the river open, and is employing three of the strongest tugs that could be secured as ice breakers. Many vessels have also been damaged here by the ice, but no serious accidents have as yet been reported.

thrown out of employment owing to the unusually severe weather which is prevailing at present. The misery caused among the poorer classes in consequence is widespread and intense

The use of dynamite is about to be tried to break the ice at Copenhagon, where several steamships At many ports tugs are actively en gaged in efforts to break the ice, but not with much effect. The Oeresund is full of ice fices. De spatches from the German ports of Lubeck, Stettin, and Swinemunde all tell of the inaccessibility of navigation has ceased; that there is much snow and that no open water is visible.

In Berlin the temperature is at 16 degrees Fahren-

The Harz Railway is snowblocked and the mails usually conveyed by its trains are now transported

All Bavaria is covered with snow, and in the ountry, between the Danube and the Alps, the snow is eighteen inches deep. In certain localities along the Rhine snowdrifts are piled in some spots seventeen feet high, threatening inundations when In Northern Italy snow began to fall on Wednes

day and did not cease till to-day. The inhabitants of that region are suffering acutely.

Advices from Paris say that the Seine is blocked with ice near Rouen and that the Saone is frozen above Lyons. Telegrams from Arras and Nimes say that much suffering is being caused at these number of persons have been found frozen to death. A sad case is reported from the village of Fourmies, in the Department of Nord. Three children were caught in a raging snow storm in a wood near the village. They wandered about until overcome by cold and exhaustion, when all three sank to the ground and perished in the storm. A party which had gone in search of them found the children buried in the snow.

A violent storm, accompanied by hail and snow and extending a long distance inland, is reported from the seaport of Algiers, in North Africa. The report is coupled with the assurance that nothing like such severity of weather was ever known in that region before. Such weather being entirely unknown to them it is feared that numbers of people have perished in the storm. At Mantua, Turin and Milau railway trains are much delayed on account of the heavy snowfall.

AUSTRIA, SPAIN AND FRANCE. Despatches from Vienna say that communication with points south of that city is greatly impeded, and that on all railways centring there the movement of trains is partially suspended.

A telegram from Madrid reports heavy snowfalls in Spain, and says that communication with all the provinces of Spain is difficult. It also reports the prevalence of intensely cold weather in Valencia, where orange groves have been swept by the storm, entailing heavy losses to the owners.

At Marsellles tue hospitals are gorged with sufferers from various affections caused by the cold weather. More snow has fallen to-day in Margreat fires at which to warm themselves during working hours.

THE TOULON CASE.

A VERDICT OF GUILTY AND A HEAVY SENTENCE FOR ALL CONCERNED. [BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

Pants, Jan. 9, 1891 .- At Draguignan to-day at the

Mme Jonquières, wife of Captain Jonquières, of the French Navy, counsel for Mms. Jonquières demanded that his client be acquitted of all respon-sibility for the crime. He based his demand on the ground that his client, the victim of the operation had yielded herself to it because she was terrified at the threats of M. Fouroux, who alone should be

held responsible for the crime.

He added that Mme. Jonquieres was now a wife without a name, and had already been punished enough for her transgression. During the day a serious tumult was created in court by the rough efforts of a crowd outside to enter the already overcrowded court room. In the disturbance several women were trampled under foot and more or less seriously injured.

THE VERDICT AND THE SENTENCE. Counsel for Mmc. Audibert, the divorced wife of ings. The damage is light. a Toulon lawyer, who was accused of having introduced Mayor Fouroux to Mme. Laure, the midwife, argued that the woman had erred solely through her blind devotion to Fouroux. M. Masson, on behalf of Mayor Foureux, pleaded that the public press has so prejudiced the minds of the people against him that it was next to impossible to overcome the bad impression thus formed. He argued that Mayor Fouroux had been a more puppet in the hands of Mme. Audibert, whom counsel denounced as an intriguing woman. M. Masson contended that if the codefendants were acquitted Mayor Fouroux could not be held guilty,

The jury then retired and deliberated over the case for two hours and forty-five minutes. When they returned they announced that all the accused persons had been found guilty. Sentence was then imposed upon the prisoners, Mme, Laure being condemned to three years', Mme. Jonquieres to two years' and Mme. Audibert to one year , and six months' imprisonment, Mayor Foureux received the heaviest sentence of all, his punishment being solitary imprisonment for five years. The announcement of the sentences created a protound impression on the immense crowd in the court room. The prisoners, however,

BOULOGNE, Jan. 9, 1891. - Mesars. M'Carthy, Sexton, Condon and Hooper arrived here to-day.

For Maicolm Ford's explanation of the swift subsidence of train d athletes from public notice see the SUNDAY HERALD.

THE IRISH QUESTION.

A SHARPLY SATIRICAL LETTER WRITTEN BY MISS

ANNA PABNELL [BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

DUBLIN, Jan. 9, 1891.—The Freeman's Journal to-day publishes a letter written by Miss Anna Parnell. sister of Mr. Charles Stewart Parnell, and classes Miss Anna Parnell as being "the most remarkable woman of her time," saying that she "maintained the struggle against coercion in 1881 and 1882, after the Land League had been suppressed and the leaders imprisoned." In this letter Miss Anna Parnell says that she has no opinion as to which side is right, and suggests that "if the home rule association is revived on a national, independent basis it would protect and prevent the interests of the country from suffering through the conflict. When the Home Rule League was merged into the National League the former had shown that Ireland did not accept and never meant to accept English rule, which facts were upheld until they became indisputable realities in politics, after which the Home Rule League's work ended, as the National League and the Parliamentary party, as long as they were trustworthy, were bound to do everything possible to procure the triumph of a principle whose theoretic recognition was already obtained.

"All is changed now; a lively civil war is raging, with the home rule question in the centre, while the National League and the Parliamentary party keep untrustworthy watch upon its most vital interests. The latter party, whether right or wrong, cannot be treated as a safe guide in difficulty. The explanations they give for their conduct sound a serious note of danger and warning for the people. Some say pathetically that they did not know what they were doing-raising the hope that they will take nurses along with them hereafter when they go out. Others say they were misled by personal affection; others that they have been too loyal to the people. But if they did not know what they were doing on one occasion they will not know any better another time.

"Tender sentiment for Mr. Gladatone, of whom they were very fond, may again beguile them. The plea of excess of virtue is most alarming, because the Irish members have so many virtues which have proved stumbling blocks to their possessors and led them into the present quandary. If they did not know what Mr. Parnell, whose political career has been under their observation, would do, how can they know what to do or what Mr. Gladstone, old and crafty, is going to do? They propagate the doctrines that their policy is reliable; that racial hatred is extinct between England and Ireland-except the remnant cherished by some Irishmen. They claim that the English liberals are influenced by so lofty a regard for religion and morality that if the Irish disregard it they would lose the good will of the liberals and incur their contempt. They do not tell us why Mr. Gladstone is judged only by the last six years of his life and not by the preceding seventy-five, nor why nothing he did while backed up by a British majority can count, but only his actions after his loss of power

"What is there to hinder Mr. Gladstone and the liberals from repeating after the next election what they did after 1880? They do not tell us why the conservatives may not give us home rule. English parties change like Irish parties, but not so fast. Ireland has broken the world's record in this respect. They do not explain if racial hatred is extinct why the brutal, bloody Baifour is where he is; why the British party, whether liberal or conservative, always receives a mandate to persecute Ireland, nor why when the liberals are out of ffice they are the only body entitled to represent the British race."

O'BRIEN BUSY DENYING THINGS. BOULOGNE-SUR-MER, Jan. 9, 1891 .- Mr. William O'Brien, M. P., referring to an alleged interview, during the course of which he was reported to have said that he intended to return to England immediately and surrender himself to the authorities in order to serve the term of imprisonment to which he has been sentenced, says:- "The report is baseless, as is also every telegram I have seen about our intentions here or in America. We do not intend that newspaper rumors or criticisms shall hurry us in the steps we consider necessary for the safety of the cause."

M'CARTHY WILL N T MEET O'BRIEN. London, Jan. 9, 1891 .- It is now stated that Mr. Justin M'Carthy, M. P., still remains in this city, nstead of visiting Mr. William O'Brien at Bouloguesur-Mer in Paris, as previously announced.

London, Jan. 9, 1891 .- It has been arranged for Mr. Parnell to arrive on Saturday night in Limerick, where he is to speak on Sunday. Immediately on his arrival in Limerick there will be a torchlight procession in his honor, after which he will be tendered a reception.

STARVING LABORERS ASK AID. Corn, Jan. 9, 1891. - While a meeting of the Board of Guardians of Cionakilty was in progress to-day, a mob of about one hundred laborers from the seacoast neighborhoods suddenly broke in upon the Board. Heedless of the remonstrances and of the how of resistance made by the police, the poor laborers inslated upon having a hearing. The guardians finally consented to listen to the spokes-

The latter said that they and their families were literally starving, and that they had individually not been able to earn a shilling in six months. They demanded work, and told the guardians that | pany. they were driven to desperation by the suffering they and their families endured. The guardians promised to do their utmost to relieve their disstress, but the means of the guardians are limited.

BALFOUR'S FUND GROWING

DUBLIN, Jan. 9, 1891 .- The relief fund raised in response to the recent declaration issued by the Viceroy and Chief Secretary Balfour concerning the condition of the poor in Western Ireland now trial of ex-Mayor Fouroux, of Toulon, for conspir- | reaches a total of £14,000. Among the latest con-

tributions to the fund are £200 sent by Queen Victoria and £100 donated by Hon. G. J. Goschen, SATISTACTION DEMANDED

NUMEROUS FOREIGN FIRES.

GIBRALTAR IN DANGER FROM THE PROXIMITY OF POWDER TO BUBNING PETROLEUM,

IRY CABLE TO THE HERALD. GIBRALTAR, Jan. 9, 1891 .- A large wood and petroleum warehouse, situated in dangerous proximity to one of the powder magazines, is in flames. The firemen and troops are doing everything possible to prevent what may prove to be a terrible disaster. After a sharp fight the firemen and troops succeeded in extinguishing the flames in the warehouse before they had spread to adjoining build-

THE PAULS AND LYONS CONFLAGRATIONS. Paris, Jan. 9, 1891.—The fire in the large pianoforte warehouse on the Boulevard Saint-Martin, the almost total destruction of the building. Several people were injured during the progress of the The loss is estimated at 1,000,000f.

It is estimated that the damage done by the fire which destroyed portions of the general offices of the Paris, Lyons and Mediterranean Railway at Lyons will not amount to more than than 50,000 f. To the prompt action of the railroad and local fire departments, assisted by the troops of the garrison, is due the fact that the amount of damage done was so small. The business of the road is being transacted in temporary offices.

THE SCOTCH STRIKES.

GENEROUS OFFER OF SHIPPERS IN AID OF THE STRIKERS.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.] Glasgow, Jan. 9, 1891 .- At a meeting of leading citizens of Glasgow to-day a committee was appointed to confer with the boards of directors of he railroads in an endeavor to bring about some settlement of the railroad strike. Considerable enthusiasm was aroused when a number of prominent merchants who send or receive large quantities of freight over the railroads announced, through a gentleman who acted as spokesman, that they were perfectly willing, if necessary, to pay an increase in freight charges on condition that this increase would result in the payment of higher wages to the striking railroad employes.

CONCERNING AFRICA.

IBY CABLE TO THE HERALD.

BERLIN, Jan. 9, 1891 .- The Berliner Tageblatt has received advices from East Africa to the effect that the natives of Lamu have risen against the settlers, having been incited by Bakari, the deposed Sultan of Vitu. The British Consul has asked the Sultan of Zanzibar to send troops to the scene of the trouble, as the position of the English inhabitants is very oritical.

The Tageblatt to-day publishes a despatch from Zanzibar stating that Emin Pacha has founded a fortified station at Bukoba, on the shore of the Victoria Nyanza, and that he is now returning to

FUNDS FOR MISSIONARIES.

COLOGNE, Jan. 9, 1891 .- The Catholic African Association has granted 25,000 marks toward building a missionary steamer to be used on Lake Victoria in Central Africa, 52,000 marks to be distributed among the various Catholic mission stations of Africa, 20,000 marks toward the training of German missionaries and 3,000 marks for the

AFRICAN EXPLORATION.

KING LEOPOLD II. CRITICI-ES STANLEY'S "PITI-LESS MODE OF ACTION."

[RY CABLE TO THE HERALD.] Baussens, Jan. 9, 1891.—At a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society here to-day Commander Verney Lovett Cameron, the distinguished English naval officer and African traveller, was the recipient of a medal from the hands of King Leopold, who sulogized the Commander's work in the Congo country. The King, in the course of his remarks, criticised Stanley, contrasting what he called that explorer's "pitiless mode of action" with "the pacific and gentler policy" which alone, he said, could gain for civilization the

THE FOREIGN CATTLE TRADE.

MR. PLIMBOLL ATTACKED FOR HIS EFFORTS TO PREVENT TRANSATLANTIC CRUELTY.

Tonosto, Ont., Jan. 9, 1891.—A cable despatch from London to the Globe says :- "Mr. Plimsoll is not having things all his own way in agitating for the Times from New York, declaring that the feeling in favor of abolition is unanimous and quoting the views of some meat salesmen, clicited strong rejoinders from Sir George Boden Powell. the Foreign Cattle Trade Association.

Mr. Plimsoll's letter is shown to bristle with exurged that the trade on the present lines benefits the British consumer, the farmer, the tradesman and shipowner, with an extremely small risk of loss when properly conducted.

MASSACRE IN NEW GUINEA.

INV CABLE TO THE HERALD !

BRISBANE, Australia, Jan. 9, 1891 .- Advices received here from New Guinea give an account of atracities which have been committed by natives The reports say that the Tugaree, the head hunting tribe of the island, made an attack on a village and during the raid they massacred forty of the inhabitants and looted a large number of the dwellings. The tribe threaten to make an attack on some villages near the government post, held under the command of Magistrate Cameron, who has charge of the Western district. A force of armed constables has been sent to the assistance of Magistrate Cameron, who has received orders to act in the meanwhile on the defensive.

AN AMERICAN CREW MUTINIES.

IBY CABLE TO THE BERALD.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 9, 1891.-The American ship Indiana, Captain Colley, which sailed January from Barrow for New York, has put into Holyhead Her crew mutinied and fought among themselves. knives. The police have been sent for, and th mutineers will be taken into custody. The United States Consul has been notified.

CABLE NOTES.

A Cabinet crisis in Spain is considered imminent and it is stated that there is a probability that the new Cabinet will be completely composed of members of the progressist party.

Another death has occurred resulting from the explosion at Genoa of a steam pipe, January δ, on board the new steel torpedo ram Vesuvius. The total number of deaths is now five.

The Börzenhaile, a Hamburg commercial paper makes the announcement that the directors of the Hansa Steam Company bave resolved to adhere to the agreement in regard to passenger traffic which was recently concluded between the packet company and the Hamburg and South American Com

PEACE IN CHILE.

BY CABLE TO THE PERALD. LONDON, Jan. 9, 1891.—Despatches received from Iquique, Chile, make no mention of any revolution in that country and say that all is quiet at that port.

To learn how all New York is enjoying the present skating carnival see the SUN Panis, Jan. 9, 1891 .- The Tariff Committee has approved the government's proposal to renounce

FOR SPANISH OUTRAGES.

American Missionaries III Treated by the Conquering Race in the Caroline Islands.

MR. BLAINE APPEALED TO.

Church, Schools and Dwellings Burned by Spanish Shells and Property Seized.

NEW PHASE OF THE NATIVE WAR.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.) Boston, Mass., Jan. 9, 1891.—The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, after ob taining full reports of the indignities practised upon its missionaries by the Spaniards at Ponapi, has laid the case before Secretary Blaine, with a

demand for reparation. By the last mail there were received at the office of the Board detailed accounts of the high handed proceedings which have characterized the last eight months, together with copies of documents emanating from the Spanish Governor and other proofs of the gravity of the situation.

These enclosures were forwarded by Commander H. C. Taylor, commanding the United States steamer Alliance, and are accompanied by a careful statement of the trouble, written by that officer and addressed to Foreign Secretary Judson Smith. the Spaniards in supposing that the missionaries incited or connived at the revolt of the natives. That they did not do this is abun dantly shown by their own testimony and also by Commander Taylor's investigations. The result of the forty years' missionary work in the islands has certainly been to make the natives more civilized, more self-respecting and therefore more difficult of subjugation; and it was these results against which the Spaniards arrayed themselves instead of any direct act or incitement to revolt.

themselves instead of any direct act or incitement to revolt.

A CONVENTION IGNOBED.

When three years ago, the spanish government undertook to extend its sphere of influence to the Caroline Islands a convention was entered into between Madrid and Washington stipulating that the American missionaries should be unmolested so long as they quietly attended to their own duties. Despite this stipulation Mr. Rand and his coworkers have been treated as guilty of fomenting insurrection, but have been given no opportunity to prove their innocence.

Their church, schools and dwellings at Oua have been burned by Spanish shells and nothing has been said about indemnity. They have been forbidden to continue church and school work of any sort. Efforts have been made to extort from a native prisonet evidence to be used against them. Two of the missionaries—Miss Fletcher and Miss Paimer—were refused permission to leave the island on September 29, when an opportunity offered, and finally a Suanish fortification, church and priest's house have been erected on land belonging to the American Beard and within a few feet of the mission brilldings.

Commander Taylor arrived with the Alliance on October 16, and after inquiring thoroughly into the situation took the missionaries to Nuskaie, three hundred miles distant, for safety, they, however, not waiving any rights or claims by their withdrawal.

withdrawal.

EFFORTS FOR FEACE.

Missionary Rand's account of the occurrences since May last is very full. He admits that some Christian natives united with the hoodium element of the tribe in the uprising of June 25, but he insists that the great body of them strove to prevent it. He points to the fact that a Spanish Heutenant and a squad of his men owe their lives solely to the kind intervention of a native deacon, who concealed them until danger had passed.

The demand made by the Spanish Governer after the battle in June was that the natives should give up their arms or be exterminated, and he besought the aid of Mr. Rand to induce them to accept the former alternative. The missionary spent four months in fruitless mediation and was finally rewarded by being refused personal protection in case of war.

At last accounts the Spaniards had one thousand fighting men at Ponapi, and as the entire native population is but five thousand it looks as though they would succeed in taking away the freedem of the islanders, if they do not rob them of their chosen form of religion.

The demand which will probably be made of Spain is the restoration of the property destroyed and a guarantee of full protection for the lives and labor of American citizens in all time to come.

SPAIN EXCITED OVER THE RUMOBS. BY CABLE TO THE HERALD. Madem, Jan. 9, 1891.—The news that has reached

here via San Francisco and New York as to the era of insurrection and bloodshed existing in the Spanish troops quartered there, has caused considerable sensation here. It is feared that the United States may claim heavy damages from Spain for losses suffered by American citizens. The Americans here hope that the action of Admiral Belknap in despatching the cruiser Alliance to Ponapi in order to protect the American missionaries, whose lives and property were endangered, will have a heneficial effect. Further and more detailed news from the Caroline Islands is anx-

In an interview to-day with the president of the Council regarding the reported troubles in the Caroline Islands, the Minister of War declared that it was impossible for anything of such a nature his being informed of the fact. Missionary Randhe said, was second in authority at the Methodist mission at Ponspi. He had left the island since the defeat of the natives by the Spanish troops.

The Minister of the Colonies, when questioned in regard to the matter, declared that he had recoived no news of the alleged insurrection. He said he believed the statements of the trouble were incorrect, or else referred to an old conflict, in which the Spanish troops were victorious. He added an expression of regret that the government lacked the means of obtaining frequent precise reports of events which were transpiring in the Carolines.

THE DEMAND NOT YET MADE. IFROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9, 1891 .- I called at the Spanish Legation this evening but nothing is known there of any such demand. I am told that there was nothing unusual in such a request from the Board

There has of late been much trouble in the Caroline Islands with the natives, and it is possible there has been disturbance of the missionaries in dealing with it, but no intentional injury. If any local officials of Spain have violated in ternational obligations the Legation people say that the Spanish government will applicate and pay damages in full. But in all such case exact proof is always required, and it takes a long time for accessary and strict inquiry to establish the facts.

THE FRENCH IN NEWFOUNDLAND.

THEY WILL RECEIVE NAVAL PROTECTION DUR-ING THE NEXT FISHING SEASON,

BY CABLE TO THE HERALD. Paris, Jan. 9, 1891.—Replying to a letter from M. achambre, a member of the Chamber of Deputies for St. Malo, reciting the apprehensions of his constituents over the approaching fishing season in Newfoundland, M. Ribot, Minister of Foreign Affairs, wrote:-

"Our countrymen may count upon naval protection. The negotiations with England in the matter of the renewal of the modus vivendi are not yet concluded, but I have every reason to believe that there will be no delay in effecting an agreement."

FRANCE AND THE TARIFF.

SHE CONTINUES TO HOLD OUT THE BAIT OF THE "MOST FAVORED NATION" CLAUSE. [BY C.BLE TO THE HERALD.]

all tariff treaties excepting those containing the most favored nation clause.

BEHRING SEA.

A FAVORABLE REPORT CIRCULATED IN LONDON BY THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

LONDON, Jan. 9, 1891 .- The Press Association announces that the Behring Sea negotiations between Great Britain and the United States have taken a favorable turn.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

RUSSIAN LOAN TAKEN.

[BY CABLE TO THE HEBALD.]

London, Jan. 10, 1891.—It is announced that Rothschild, of Paris; Bleichroder and the Disconto Gosellschaft, of Berlin; and the International Commercial Bank, of St. Petersburg, will take the whole amount, £15,000,000, for the conversion of the Russian four and a half per cent rallway loan of 1875 to four per cents. They do not invite cash subscriptions.

COLLISION IN THE CHANNEL.

A BRIG BELIEVAD TO HAVE GONE DOWN WITH ALL HANDS.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.] LONDON, Jan. 9, 1891.-The steamer Middlesboro and an unknown foreign brig were in collision to-night in the middle of the Channel. The brig was badly damaged, and it is believed that she went down soon after the accident with all hands on board.

THE KOCH SYSTEM.

WARNING REPORT MADE BY A COMMITTEE OF FRENCH PHYSICIANS.

INY CABLE TO THE HERALD. Paris, Jan. 9, 1891.—The committee of French physicians appointed to inquire into the Koch system of inoculation as a cure for consumption refollow the adoption of Kochism. This, they claim, shows that cautien is needed in its use. They add that the remedy is bewildering to the eleverest physicians, and that, perhaps, it would be better to await further perfecting of the Koch system before generally adopting it.

THE NEW YORK PATIENT.

BERLIN, Jan. 9, 1891.-Mr. William Degan, the American consumptive patient who has been under treatment at Berlin by the Koch system, and who is in charge of Dr. William A. Taltavall, of New York, is as well as could be expected, and is detained at Antwerp owing to the ice in the river which is rendering navigation almost impossible If the Wassland, on which Mr. Degan now expects to sail for New York, is unable to put to sea on Saturday, he will sail for the United States on one of the steamers leaving Rotterdam.

Dr. Taltavall has secured two bottles of the Koch lymph, thanks to the kindness and exertions of the United States Minister at Berlin, the Hon. William Walter Phelps, and Dr. Cooper, of San Francisco.

VIRCHOW'S VIEWS CONSIDERED IN NEW YORK, The physicians in the city who are using the Koch lymph in the hospitals are deeply interested in the statements of Professor Virchow in yesterday's HERALD. But though they were slightly discouraged, perhaps, by the positive assertions of the great pathologist, they were by no means content to accept his opinions as final.

The cases in the various institutions show no marked changes. There is some curiosity expressed as to which hospital would have the honor of discharging the first patient as positively cured. Following are published a number of statements

Following are published a number of statements from the leading physicians on the Continent as gathered from the various exchanges by the Medical Record, appearing to-day:—

Gorhardt states that apparently suberculosis of the larynx is more amenable to treatment by lymph than ordinary tuberculosis of the lungs.

Its value as a DIAGNOSTIC.

Leyden says that, ou the whole, the diagnostic value of the remedy can be accepted. Nevertheless, it is not absolute. He has found non tubercular patients developing reaction, and also tubercular patients without it. He is also of opinion that the progness of cases subjected to lymph treatment cannot be positively stated from the manner of their reaction. We cannot as yet say that a strong reaction means much tubercular cissue and a mild one only a little of it. Nor is he willing to proclaim a patient as cured when reactions have ceased. He would regard a patient as cured only if he remains free from relapses for several years. It is to be renuembered that the early stage of phthis is amenable to treatment by ordinary methods hitherte employed, and that it is precisely in this stage that the lymph treatment has given its most promising results. Finally, he says that it would be wrong to neglect older methods and employ the Koch treatment exclusively.

Ewald, Henoch, Litten, Heiferleh, Hofmeier, Kast, Redyglor, Cornii, Harou, Watson, Cheyne and many others unversioned that the center of the content of the content has

crai consensus of opinion seems to be to the effect that the diagnostic significance of the jumph is no longer doubtful.

Burkart states as the result of his experience that Rock's lymph must be employed with the utmost caution, or not at all, in advanced pitchisis.

From Switzerland is is reported that he number of consumptive pattents now undergoing Kocha treatment at Davos, alterning symptoms been observed, which are many patients as ten to fourteen days course of the injection is said to have had highly encouraging and in some even "wery striking" results, which could have been obtained only by several months treatment according to the old fashioned methods formerly practised at the Alpine health recort. It is added that the amelioration was observed even in cases of a decidedly severe neutre.

In Spain the lymph was given to two loppers. One fatal issue is said to have resulted from inoculations in the case of a girl.

It is announced that a sanatorium designed expressly for the carrying out of fach's treatment will shortly be opened at Nervi by Dr. Launien.

Dr. Schede, surgeoun chief of the Hamburg Hospital, does not believe it at all justifiable to employ the lymph is designed and the surfaced case of a contraction of the constitutional "withing and the constitutional of the constitutional of the constitutional of the constitutional of the surfaced cases of chithisis can only no injured instead of heing benefited, by the lymph was received by physicians in this

More lymph was received by physicians in this city yesterday, and the doctors who first secured supplies of it report that more is on its way to them.

A VERY ABLE MAN.

Never print a paid advertisement as news matter. Let every advertisement appear as an advertisement—no sailing under falso colors.—Charles A. Buon's Address to the Wisconsia Edimirial Association. Milecukes, July 24, 1888. Ex-Assemblyman Mann, brother-in-law of Ham ilton Fish, Jr., and republican nominee for Mayor of Troy in the last election, said :- "I am not elect ing United States Senators, but Mr. Dana would make a highly creditable member of the United States Senate. He is a very able man, but I don't know that the democrats want a man of his pecul-lar characteristics."

McMURTRY. -Suddenly, of pneumonia, on January 8, 1891, John McMurthy, in the 55th year of his

ary 8, 1891, John McMuhin, in the 55th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family, members of the Produce and Mercuntile exchanges, of the James Monroe Post and Veteran Corps Twenty-second ragiment are invited to attend the funeral services, at his late residence, 249 West 45th st., Sunday, January 11, at four P. M. Final services at First Presbyterian Church. Morristown, N. J., Monday, January 12, at a quarter to eleven A. M. Newark (N. J.) papers please copy.

JAMES MONROE POST, NO. 607, G. A. R.—COMMADES—YOU are hereby notified to attend the funeral of our late comrade, John McMurtry, from his late residence, No. 249 West 45th st., on Sunday, at four P. M. Citizen's dress. By order of CHARLEN (s. DOBBS, Commander, David S. Brows, Adjutant.

(For Other Deaths See First Page.)

When haby was sick we gave her Castonia. When she was a shift she crief for Castoni When she became a miss she clung to Casto When she had cuildren she gave them Cast A .- Professor Koch

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In the goods of Luke Reilly formorly of Balacadden in the county of Dublin late of Cooper Hill is the county of Mealt farmer. Deceased.

To Fatrick Reilly who emigrated to America more than 20 years ago a lawful brother of said deceased, if silve, and if deed, to his executors, administrators of assignation of the said deceased, if alive, and if deed, to her executors, administrators of assignation of the said deceased, if alive, and if deed, to her executors, administrators and assignated to the children if any of the said deceased, if alive, and if deed, to her executors, administrators and assigna, and to the children if any of the said deceased, if alive, and if deed, to her executors, administrators and assignated the said thereof a clistic on to accept or refuse lotters of administration of the estate and effects of said Luke Reilly directed to you the east Parick Reilly or to the executors, administrators or assigns, and to the children if any of you the said Margaret Reilly and also to you the said Margaret Reilly and the collegeness of the said said deceased within two months from the publication of the action of the said parick Reilly as lawful stater of said deceased within two months from the publication of this notice to appear in asid Cooley as lawful stater of said deceased within two months from the publication of this notice to appear in a said Couley as lawful stater of said deceased within two months from the publication of this notice to appear in a person dying intestate, otherwise to show cause why ame should not be granted to Joseph Stafford who claims to be a first court and only next-of-kin of said Deceased.

Dated this 4th day of November, 1900.

HENRY C. WARREN, Acting Registrar, JAMES SMYTH, Solicitor for said Joseph Stafford, 41 Lower Sackville street, Dublin.

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